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SCOTCH SEA TROUT IN MAINE.

About the middle of May, 1917, a salmonid was caught in the tidal portion of the Penobscot River, Maine, which Mr. James D. De Rocher, superintendent of the Craig Brook fisheries station, sent to the Bureau of Fisheries for identification. At the time it was .provisionally identified as *Salmo trutta* or *S. fario.* A recent examination of the specimen and comparison of it with *S. fario* indicates that it is quite positively the form that has been cultivated by the Bureau of Fisheries under the name of Scotch Sea Trout, commonly designated as *Salmo trutta.*

The total length of the specimen is 443 mm. and, as determined by an examination of the scales, it was probably between two and three years old when caught. It was a gravid female, near spawning condition—a curious fact for the time of the year, as the species usually spawns in the fall like other eastern Salmonidae.

The color in preservative is dusky on top of head and on back, sides silvery and belly white; many small, irregular black spots on sides of body, particularly above the lateral line, but some below posteriorly; spots of various shapes, some x-shaped and double-x-shaped, some irregularly ring-like. Their shape is largely determined by the margins of the

scales occupied. A few larger black spots are on the upper part of the opercle. The dorsal fin has rows of black spots, but all other fins are plain—pectoral with dusky tip; ventral and anal, pale; caudal, dusky and pale olive. Corroborative evidence that it is a so-called Scotch sea trout is the age as indicated by the scales, and that the only European salmonid planted in Maine coastal waters by the Bureau of Fisheries at a time to produce a fish of that age was the plant of the fiscal year, 1915, when 3,896 fry were placed in Alamoosook River, and 19,462 fry in Toddy Pond. Probably the present specimen originated in the Alamoosook River plant. Alamoosook River is a tributary to the tidal portion of Penobscot River, near Bucksport.

Br. 11-12; Gill-rakers 7 + 12 and 7 + 12; scales 29-120 + 4-29; on caudal peduncle downward and forward to lateral line 14, and from lateral line to anal, 14. D. 3/9; A. 2/8; P. 13; V. 9.

The following measurements are in percentages of the length from tip of snout to base of caudal fin, which is 391 mm.:

Distance from tip of snout to nape	14.8
Distance from nape to front of dorsal fin	34.8
Length of base of dorsal fin	12.8
Height of dorsal fin	13.6
Distance from posterior end of dorsal base to front base of adipose fin	25.8
Length of base of adipose	2.9
Distance from posterior end of adipose base to upper base of caudal	11.5
Distance from tip of snout to base of pectoral fin	21.2
Length of pectoral fin (frayed)	14.3?
Distance from base of pectoral fin to front of anal fin	35.8
Length of ventral fin (frayed)	11.5?
Distance from base of ventral fin to front of anal fin	23.8
Length of base of anal fin	8.9
Height of anal fin	13.3
Distance from posterior end of base of anal fin to lower base of caudal	14.1
Least depth of caudal peduncle	9.2
Greatest depth of body	24.3
Length of head	22.8

The following measurements are in percentages of the length of the head; which is 89 mm.:

Distance from tip of snout to posterior edge of preopercle	80.9
Vertical height of head in line through eye from lower edge of lower jaw to middle of interorbital space	51.6
Interorbital width	31.4
Length of eye	15.6
Length of snout	30.3
Distance from tip of snout to posterior end of maxillary	51.6
Length of maxillary	40.4
Length of lower jaw	61.7

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REPTILES COLLECTED IN THE VICINITY OF CURRANT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Currant in Nye County, Nevada, is an isolated farming community bordering a small stream, Currant Creek, which has running water throughout the year. It lies on the western and somewhat southern slopes of the White Pine Ridge and ends some fifteen or twenty miles below in the desert. A heavy growth consisting principally of low willows borders the stream. There are large and tall Cottonwood trees in sheltered and swampy places. The valley is long and canyon-like, very narrow in places but widening enough in others to allow long, level strips for alfalfa, grains and small orchards. The hillsides when not rolling are high, steep, rocky and jagged, being sparsely covered with the characteristic desert flora such as sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rabbit-brush (*Chrysothamnus*), a few cacti (*Opuntia*), loco-weed (*Astragalus*), etc. It was on these rocky hillsides that most of the following reptiles were collected. The altitude is about 7,000 feet.

The reptiles were collected by myself in the spring of 1916. Some color notes were made of freshly killed specimens. The laboratory work was

done at Stanford University with the help of Professor J. O. Snyder.

Lizards.

Sceloporus occidentalis bi-seriatus Hallowell.

Found on the rocks of a steep hillside. Two specimens, a male and a female, collected on April 24 and May 12, respectively.

Life-color. Male: throat patch rich purplish blue edged with paler blue; streaks on sides of belly of a like coloration except for an inner border of black; the breast, mid-ventral line and lower surface of hind limbs, light slaty-gray, almost white but somewhat blotched; a streak anterior to the anal opening and on the under surface of flanks, a pale orange. The whole dorsal surface, silvery gray with characteristic brownish markings.

Female: throat patch and streaks on belly only slightly tinged with purplish blue, being mostly a dark slaty-gray; rest of under parts whiter than in the male. Dorsal surface almost black with markings still darker.

The throat patch of the male is larger and single while in the female it is smaller and somewhat divided. The number of scales from the interparietal plate to a point above the posterior surface of the thigh is 38 in the male and 40 in the female.

Crotophytus collaris baileyi (Stejneger).

Usually found on the large, flat rocks of a steep hillside.

Three adult males were collected on April 24; and three adult males, one adult female (206 mm.) and one young female (154 mm.) were collected, May 29.

Male: color of the lighter streaks on the back vary from a pale to a vivid orange, often with a reddish tinge; brighter around black neck bands; knees

and upper surface of hind feet lemon yellow; a tinge of the same color on the tail. The double black neck bands, usually continuous across the back of the neck, are divided in two of the specimens. The anterior ring is continous around the throat below.

Female: markings on the dorsal surface more obscure and more like those of the young than the males. The young female was much like the adult but had a slaty color on the sides of the belly.

All the specimens have two rows of interocular scales, except three in which they are fused to form a single series approaching *Crotophytus c. collaris*. C. H. Richardson (1) states that he has not found fused interoculars in specimens from Nevada. The femoral pores average 17 in the males; in the adult female 18 and in the young female 15.

Crotophytus wislizenii Baird and Girard.

Found on a hillside of gentle slope, fairly covered with sagebrush. Not seen in company with *C. c. baileyi*. A male collected on May 29 and a female on June 20.

Color of freshly preserved female: sides from neck to flanks vivid red on the lighter lines, the color extending nearly to the mid-dorsal line; this color also apparent on sides of tail within 60 mm. of tip; stripes on lower jaw very distinct.

The female contained six large eggs (16 to 20 mm. long) in the oviducts; three on each side. Number of femoral pores in the male, 21; in the female, 19.

Uta stansburiana Baird and Girard.

Found on a rolling hillside. An adult male and a young female taken May 29.

Color of preserved specimen:—Male: blue dots on the back not elongate, as usual in *U. s. hesperis* and *U. s. elegans*.

Female: body very dark, the light markings being almost obscure; tail light, contrasting with the body.

The scales are small, but larger than those of *U. s. hesperis;* very weakly or not at all carinated. Number of scales from the interparietal plate to a point on the rump above the posterior surface of the thighs, in the male, 90; the femoral pores, 13.

Phrynosoma platyrhinos Girard.

No Horned-lizards were seen in the Currant Creek Canyon, but they were found in great abundance a few miles southward, on the flat desert known as Railroad Valley.

Color of preserved females: under parts mostly whitish; upper parts gray, with markings darkest along the midline.

An adult female, taken in May, had three large developing eggs in the ovaries, together with numerous minute eggs. Supralabials 12 on the one side and 11 on the other. Tympani located in folds of the neck, covered with very fine scales. Femoral pores, 7.

Snakes.

Lampropeltis boylii Baird and Girard.

An adult collected under low willows along Currant Creek, June 2.

Color of preserved specimen,—dark; markings black.

The loreal plate is completely united with posterior nasal plate. Two post-oculars; one preocular. Temporals two, followed by three. Urosteges 56, all divided. Length to anus, 810 mm.; of tail, 110 mm.

Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus Cope.

A specimen, probably adult, found just before sunrise May 22 on the hills of a cattle range. This specimen, the first recorded from Nevada, was recently described by the writer (2).

Color of preserved specimen. Body gray, spotted with dull grayish brown. Top of head speckled

with brown. Streak of dull brown from the eye, being two scales wide here, reaching to the nape and widening to the width of the side of head. Large spot on nape between streaks on side of head. Spots on top of body larger and joined somewhat, giving the appearance of streaks. On sides, spots small and separate, reaching to gastrosteges.

Ires elliptical. Head flattened on top. Scales on top of head normal. Post-oculars two, temporals one followed by two, eight superior labials and nine inferior labials. Genials in two pairs, posterior longer than anterior. Anal plate divided. Scales on body in 21 rows Gastrosteges 160. Urosteges 48 pairs. Length of body to anus 160 mm. Length of tail 29 mm.

References.

1. C. H. Richardson—Reptiles of Northwestern Nevada and Adjacent Territory. Paper from U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. 48: 403-435.

2. G. H. Bentley—COPEIA, Sept. 15, 1918, p. 83.

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A NOTE ON *XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA*.

It has been supposed that the four species of *Xantusia* are exclusively nocturnal. So far as has been known they all hunt for their food either after nightfall or very late in the evening. I once saw a specimen of *Xantusia vigilis* exposed to the light as it lay hidden in a crack in a yucca stem and I have found *Xantusia henshawi* coming out into the cracks between boulders just before dark. So far as I know these were the only known instances of diurnal activity on the part of any species of this genus.

On March 28, 1918, I spent a few hours on San Nicolas Island. The weather was clear and the sun

shining brightly. A number of Xantusias were observed running actively about in the sunshine, evidently hunting food about the bases of low bushes. Mr. Slevin also observed them in another part of the island which he visited. They were nowhere common, but appeared quite as active as a *Uta* would have been under similar conditions. On San Clemente Island a day or two before we had found them only under stones, and were therefore much surprised by their activity in the sunlight on San Nicolas.

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